

50

ERRORS OF FACT

in

WORLD HISTORY: The Human Experience
(Glencoe, 1999)

Q: "... the United States went to war with Mexico in 1846. How did the outcome of the conflict affect Texas?"

A: "... Texas was free of Mexican rule and became independent."

— p. TX 14, "SECTION 2 REVIEW," no. 3, SE and TE

Q: "Why was the Civil War unique in American history?"

A: "It was a war fought on American soil."

— p. 663, "REFLECTING ON THE TIMES," no. 2, SE and TE

"In 1920 Congress decided to ratify, or approve, the Nineteenth Amendment."

— p. 665, col. 2, bottom 3 lines

"After the American Revolution, Congress wrote a new Constitution"

— p. 555, bottom margin, "SECTION 4 REVIEW ANSWERS," no. 5, lines 5-6, TE

"The conflict began after Texas and 11 other Southern states had seceded, or withdrawn, from the United States and formed the Confederate States of America."

— p. TX 15, col. 2, par. 1, lines 4-7

"In 1789 ... a Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in the form of ten amendments."

— p. 554, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-4

wrong war

Texas became independent as a result of the Texas Revolution in 1836, not as a result of the 1846-48 Mexican War. The text itself admits this on p. TX 13, col. 2, par. 1.

wrong distinction

The Civil War was not the only war fought on American soil. The American Revolutionary War was also.

wrong process

States — not Congress — ratify constitutional amendments.

wrong narrative

The Constitutional Convention — not Congress — wrote the U.S. Constitution.

wrong number

There were 10 — not 11 — other Confederate states besides Texas.

wrong year

The Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution in 1791, not 1789.

"The Hanging Gardens of Babylon ... were built about 4,000 years ago by Nebuchadnezzar."

— p. 958, left margin, "Linking Past and Present," lines 1-5, TE

"In France, monarchs such as Louis XVI created a strong royal government that became the model for other European royal houses."

— p. 509, col. 2, par. 2, lines 6-8

Q: "How did Richelieu reduce the power of ... the Huguenots?"

A: "Richelieu ... repealed the Edict of Nantes."

— p. 493, "SECTION 3 REVIEW," no. 5, SE and TE

"1837 David Ricardo writes about the 'iron law of wages.' "

— p. 622, top, time line

Q: "Identify the alternatives and describe their consequences for each of the following events that occurred during the time of ancient Rome. ...

"3. In 27 B.C., Augustus Caesar became Rome's first emperor."

— p. 179, col. 1, "Practicing the Skill," lines 3-6 and no. 3

A. "Alternative: Three generals — Octavian, Antony, Lepidus ruled the Roman Republic. Consequence: The Roman republic would have been divided among the three rulers. The Roman Empire may have not formed."

— p. 179, bottom margin, "ANSWERS TO PRACTICING THE SKILL," no. 3, TE

wrong millennium

Nebuchadnezzar (605-562 B.C.) built the Hanging Gardens about 2600 years ago, not 4000 years ago.

wrong king

This refers to Louis XIV, not Louis XVI.

wrong person

Richelieu died in 1642. Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685. The text itself admits this on p. 493, col. 1, par. 2, lines 1-9.

wrong decade

This happened in 1817, not 1837. Ricardo died in 1823.

wrong chronology

Antony could not have continued ruling part of the Roman Republic in 27 B.C., because he died in 30 B.C. The text itself admits this on p. 163, col. 2, par. 3, lines 7-11.

"Farther north, the United States argued with Great Britain over the exact borders of the Oregon Country. In a treaty with Great Britain, the United States gained this vast region."

— p. 662, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-4

Map showing that Japan acquired the Marshall, the Caroline, and (except for Guam) the Mariana Islands between 1931 and 1941

— p. 847

"Magellan's ship and the two other remaining ships finally passed through the strait into the South Sea, which had been discovered and named six years earlier by Vasco Núñez de Balboa."

— p. 439, col. 1, par. 5 — col. 2, line 2

"In 1519 Ferdinand Magellan, exploring for Spain, reached Southeast Asia by sailing westward around the southern tip of South America."

— p. 474, col. 2, par. 5, line 2 — p. 475, col. 1, line 1

"In 1524 the French hired an Italian captain, Giovanni da Verrazano, to find a Northwest Passage through America to Asia. ... Ten years later the French navigator Jacques Cartier continued the search and sailed up the St. Lawrence river to the site of the present-day city of Montreal."

— p. 443, col. 2, par. 3 — p. 444, col. 1, line 4

wrong agreement

The U.S. did not get the whole Oregon Country, which extended from 42°N to 54°40'N. The U.S. got the part up to 49°N but not the part between 49° and 54°40'. *This is significant because Polk in 1844 ran for president on the platform of annexing all of Oregon ("54°40' or fight!") but in 1846 compromised with Britain on the 49° boundary to be free to fight the Mexican War.*

wrong chronology

Japan seized these islands from Germany during WWI and from 1920 to WWII held them under a League of Nations mandate. The text itself admits this on p. 763, col. 1, par. 6, lines 1-2 and 8-9.

wrong chronology

Magellan entered the Pacific Ocean in 1520 — 7 years after Balboa discovered it in 1513, not 6 years after.

wrong year

Magellan reached Southeast Asia in 1521, not 1519.

wrong chronology

Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence to the site of Montreal in 1535 on his second voyage (not in 1534 on his first voyage) — 11 years after Verrazano's 1524 voyage, not 10 years after.

"St. Petersburg arrived late as a major city in the world. In the American colonies, New York was already 75 years old, Boston was 73, and Philadelphia was 60."

— p. 500, left margin, "Who? What? Where? When?" lines 1-5, TE

"c. 100 B.C. Roman empire begins to conquer the Hellenistic world."

— p. 140, top, time line

"After steering the German ship of state for thirty years, Bismarck resigned in 1890."

— p. 689, col. 2, picture caption, lines 1-3

"In the first 100 days of his administration, in the spring and early summer of 1933, Roosevelt sent a number of bills to Congress that quickly became laws."

— p. 778, col. 1, par. 2, lines 1-4

"The Tokugawa family retained the shogunate for 250 years."

— p. 469, col. 1, par. 2, lines 7-8

Map showing Cyprus under Axis control in July 1943

— p. 846

wrong chronology

At St. Petersburg's founding in 1703, Philadelphia (founded in 1682) was 21 years old, not 60; and when St. Petersburg became Russia's capital in 1712, Philadelphia was 30 years old, not 60. New York (founded in 1624) was 79 years old, not 75, when St. Petersburg was founded; and 88 years old, not 75, when St. Petersburg became Russia's capital.

wrong chronology

Rome's conquest of the Hellenistic world began with its annexation of Macedonia as a Roman province in 146 B.C., not around 100 B.C. The text itself admits (on p. 152, par. 1, lines 4-6 and on p. 165, map) that Rome conquered Greece in the 140s B.C.

wrong chronology

Bismarck held office for 27½ years — from September 1862 to March 1890 — not for 30 years.

wrong chronology

Neither the first 100 days of FDR's administration, not the special session of Congress he called, extended into the "early summer of 1933." The hundredth day of his administration was June 12, 1933, and the special session of Congress ended on June 16, 1933. Summer began June 21.

wrong chronology

The Tokugawa shogunate lasted 265 years, not 250 years — from 1603 to 1868.

wrong description

The Axis never controlled Cyprus.

"Italy invades Ethiopia 1936"

— p. 832, map

"Ethiopia was conquered by Italy in 1939 but regained independence in 1945."

— p. 929, map, footnote

"Why did England reestablish the monarchy after the Civil War ...?"

— p. 557, right margin, "Chapter Bonus Test Question," lines 1-3, TE

"3. Angry at Ottoman support for the Allies and fearful of Armenian nationalism, the Ottomans rounded up Armenians"

— p. 764, bottom margin, "SECTION 5 REVIEW ANSWERS," no. 3, lines 1-3, TE

Q: "Name a [world] war [I] goal for each of these countries: ... Russia"

A: "... Russia: an Adriatic port ..."

— p. 767, "Understanding Themes," no. 2, SE and TE

Q: "Which military group advanced on Russian territory from Poland?"

A: "Yudenitch forces"

— p. 767, "Skill Practice," no. 4, SE and TE

"Why did the sinking of the *Lusitania* anger many Americans? (because sinking the unarmed passenger vessel killed more than 1,000 civilians, including 123 Americans)"

— p. 753, right margin, "Points to Discuss," lines 2-7, TE

wrong year

Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935, not 1936. The text itself admits this on p. 827, col. 1, par. 3, lines 3-5

wrong years

Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1936, not 1939. Ethiopia regained independence in 1941, not 1945.

wrong sequence

England reestablished the monarchy in 1660 after the Commonwealth, not in 1649 after her Civil War. After the Civil War she established the Commonwealth (1649-60).

wrong nationality

Armenians, not the Ottomans, supported the Allies in WWI. The text itself admits this on p. 762, col. 1, par. 1, lines 1-5

wrong country

Serbia, not Russia, wanted an Adriatic port. Russia wanted control of Constantinople and the Dardanelles. The text itself admits this on p. 739, col. 2, par. 4, lines 2-5 and on p. 748, col. 2, par. 1, lines 10-12.

wrong country

Yudenitch invaded Russia from Estonia, not from Poland. The text itself admits this on p. 759, map and on p. 767, col. 1, map.

wrong figure

128 Americans died in the *Lusitania* sinking, not 123. The text itself admits this on p. 751, col. 1, par. 1, lines 6-8 and on p. 753, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-5.

“c. 1870 The United States becomes an industrial equal of great Britain and Germany.”

— p. 607, top, time line

“Named emperor of Rome in A.D. 312, Constantine thus became a protector of Christianity. That same year, he issued the Edict of Milan”

— p. 173, col. 1, par. 6, lines 1-4

“The obedient, well-disciplined Inca would prove to be no match for the Spanish conquerors who arrived in South America in A.D. 1533.”

— p. 390, col. 2, lines 1-3

“1632 Galileo Galilei stands trial for his ideas.”

— p. 516, top, time line

“The revolution began when Francisco Madero, a liberal reformer, and his supporters overthrew Díaz in 1910.”

— p. 725, col. 1, par. 3, lines 1-3

“In 1992 European Community members met in Maastricht, the Netherlands, and signed the Treaty of Maastricht, setting up the European Union (EU).”

— p. 1013, col. 1, par. 4, lines 4-7

“What was the significance of the thirteen colonies sending delegates to the First Continental Congress?”

— p. 550, picture caption, lines 3-4

wrong decade

The U.S. reached approximate industrial parity with England in about 1890, not 1870.

wrong year

The Edict of Milan was issued in 313, not 312.

wrong year

Spanish conquerors under Francisco Pizarro arrived in South America in 1531, not 1533.

wrong year

Galileo's trial was in 1633, not 1632.

wrong year

Díaz was overthrown in 1911, not 1910.

wrong year

This meeting took place in 1991, not 1992.

wrong narrative

Georgia sent no delegates to the First Continental Congress.

"... traveling monks carried the new religion [Buddhism] beyond India to other parts of Asia, especially to China, Japan, Korea, and the Middle East."

— p. 210, col. 2, par. 1

"To what other parts of Asia and the world did Buddhism spread? *It spread to China, Japan, Korea, and the Middle East.*"

— p. 210, left margin, top, "Spread of Buddhism," TE

Map showing St. Petersburg located south of Lake Ladoga

— p. 691

"As the Germans advanced toward the ports of Dunkirk and Calais, they ran into British troops at Ypres, a town in southwestern Belgium."

— p. 746, col. 1, par. 1, lines 4-7

Q: "How were the Hapsburg and Tudor monarchies of the 1500s ... different?"

A: "... Hapsburgs Protestant and Tudors Catholic"

— p. 504, "Critical Thinking," no. 1, SE and TE

"Philip invaded England with Armada"

— p. 505, bottom margin, "Understanding Themes," no. 1, lines 3-4, TE

"Pogroms, or government-sponsored attacks against Jews, led two million East European Jews to seek refuge in the United States between 1881 and the outbreak of World War I. This massive migration accounted for 85 percent of the movement between Europe and America during that period."

— p. 631, right margin, "Who? What? Where? When?," TE

wrong region

Buddhism never spread to the Middle East.

wrong location

St. Petersburg is west, not south, of Lake Ladoga.

wrong location

Ypres is in northwestern Belgium, not southwestern Belgium. The text itself confirms this on p. 745, top map.

wrong religions

The Hapsburgs were Catholic. The Tudors were Protestant.

wrong narrative

Spain's Armada attacked England but never invaded her.

wrong figure

Historical Statistics of the U.S. (pp. 56-57) shows a total of 20,027,737 European immigrants entering the U.S. between 1881 and 1914. Therefore these 2 million European Jewish immigrants were about 10% — not 85% — of that total.

Q: "Compare the movement toward democratic reform in Great Britain with similar movements in France under Louis Philippe. How were they alike?"

A: "Alike: Both had a monarchy that people wanted to change."

— p. 672, "Critical Thinking," no. 1, SE and TE

Q: "What percentage of the female population is between 0 and 19 years old?"

A: "12.4 percent"

— p. 291, "Skill Practice," no. 2, SE and TE

Q: "Assume that flying from New York to London requires 6 hours. When would a flight leaving New York on a Wednesday at 6:00 P.M. arrive in London?"

A: "5:00 A.M. Wednesday"

— p. 893, col. 2, "Skill Practice," no. 3, SE and TE

Q: "If it is Friday, 8:15 A.M. in Rio de Janeiro, what day and time is it in Beijing?"

A: "Saturday, 6:15 P.M."

— p. 891, col. 2, "Practicing the Skill," no. 4, SE and TE

"Just 110 miles (204 km) east of Korea lies the Japanese archipelago."

— p. 359, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-2

"About how far apart were the Zhou capitals? (about $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart on the map, or about 125 miles [201 km] apart)"

— p. 221, right margin, "Reading a Map," lines 1-4, TE

wrong comparison

Political reform movements in 19th century Britain did not seek to change the monarchy. They sought to change Parliamentary representation and enact legislation.

wrong figure

According to the diagram to which this question refers, the correct answer is 28.7%, not 12.4%. (The 12.4% figure refers to females aged 10-19, not 0-19.)

wrong day

According to the map on p. 891 to which this question refers, this flight would arrive in London at 5 A.M. Thursday, not 5 A.M. Wednesday.

wrong time

According to the map on p. 891 to which this question refers, when it is 8:15 A.M. Friday in Rio de Janeiro it is 7:15 P.M.—not 6:15 P.M.—Saturday in Beijing.

wrong equivalent

110 miles = about 176 km, not 204 km.

wrong distance

On the student text map to which this question refers, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch equals about 160 miles, not 125 miles.

"About how far apart were the ... Qin capitals? (about 1/2" apart on the map, or about 250 miles ...)"

— p. 221, right margin, "Reading a Map," lines 1-2 and 5-6, TE

wrong distance

On the student text map to which this question refers, the distance between the capitals is about 1/4 inch or 160 miles, not about 1/2 inch or 250 miles.

"... Secretary of State Joshua Reuben Clark began to restate the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine."

— p. 816, col. 2, par. 4, lines 7-9

wrong description

Clark was Undersecretary of State, not Secretary of State.

47

ERRORS OF FACT

in

WORLD HISTORY: Connections to Today

(Prentice, 1999)

"... at ... Yalta ... Roosevelt and Churchill agreed that Stalin had the right to control the governments of Eastern Europe after the war."

— p. 806, picture caption, lines 6 and 10-13

"... Harvard, the first North American university, was founded in 1636."

— p. 399, col. 1, bottom two lines

Map showing that the Ottomans conquered Crete between 1453 and 1520

— p. 277

"By the late 1500s, the Dutch replaced the Portuguese as the major European power in Asia."

— p. 446, col. 2, par. 6, lines 1-2

Map showing that the Ottomans conquered Cyprus between 1453 and 1520

— p. 277

"Between 1845 and 1855 ... an American dentist used an anesthetic for the first time"

— p. 508, col. 2, par. 1, lines 4-6

"1846 Anesthesia first used in surgery"

— p. 555, time line

wrong agreement

FDR and Churchill did not agree at Yalta to Soviet control of post-WWII Eastern European governments. Stalin promised "free elections" there, but broke his word. This was a major cause of the Cold War. The text itself admits this on p. 810, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-3.

wrong century

The first North American university was the University of Mexico in 1551, not Harvard in 1636. The text itself includes Mexico in North America on p. 158, col. 2, par. 4, lines 2-4.

wrong century

The Ottomans took Crete in 1669, not between 1453 and 1520.

wrong half-century

Holland replaced Portugal as the dominant European power in Asia in the first half of the 1600s, not by the late 1500s. The text itself admits this on p. 383, col. 1, par. 3 — par. 4, line 2 and on p. 384, col. 1, par. 1.

wrong half-century

The Ottomans took Cyprus in 1571, not between 1453 and 1520.

wrong timeframe

The first use of an anesthetic (ether) was by Crawford Long in 1842, not between 1845 and 1855. (Horace Wells used nitrous oxide in 1844.)

Graphs claiming that according to *Historical Statistics of the U.S.*, U.S. steel production in 1900 was about 7 million metric tons, and about 13 million metric tons in 1910
— pp. 558, 581

Maps showing that Japan occupied Taiwan in 1905
— pp. 652, 655

“In 1894, Japanese pressure on China led to war. It ended in disaster for China, with Japan gaining Korea”
— p. 651, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-3

Q: “During which period was Goa added to the Mughal empire?”

A: “between 1605 and 1707”

— p. 281, “ANALYZING MAPS,” no. 2, SE and TE

Map showing that Spain claimed Jamaica in about 1700
— p. 402

Map showing that England claimed Prince Edward Island in about 1700
— p. 402

Map showing that England claimed New Brunswick in about 1700
— p. 402

wrong figures

Historical Statistics of the U.S. (p. 416) shows that total 1900 U.S. production of steel ingots and castings was 10,188,329 long tons, and 26,094,919 long tons in 1910. (A long ton is 35.38 lbs. more than a metric ton, so the metric-ton figure would be even higher.)

wrong decade

Japan occupied Taiwan in 1895 (after the Sino-Japanese War), not in 1905 (after the Russo-Japanese War). The text itself admits this on p. 885, col. 2, par. 4, lines 1-2.

wrong war

Japan gained Korea as a result of the Russo-Japanese War (1904-05), not as a result of the Sino-Japanese War (1894-95). The text itself admits this on p. 662, col. 2, par. 4, lines 8-9.

wrong description

Goa was never part of the Mughal empire. Portugal held it from 1510 to 1961. The text itself admits this on p. 382, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-4 and on p. 382, picture caption, lines 8-10.

wrong country

Spain recognized English control of Jamaica from 1670 onward.

wrong country

France held Prince Edward Island until 1745.

wrong country

England recognized French control of New Brunswick from 1667 to 1713.

Map showing that Spain claimed western Hispaniola in about 1700
— p. 402

wrong country

French settlers informally controlled western Hispaniola throughout the 1600s. Spain recognized French control in 1697.

Map showing Corsica under Italian control in about 1925
— p. 691

wrong country

France held Corsica in 1925.

Map showing Malta under Axis control in 1942
— p. 802

wrong description

The Axis never controlled Malta.

Q: "... Which parts of Alexander's empire had not been part of the ancient Persian empire?"

wrong description

The ancient Persian empire included the Indus Valley of India. The text itself admits this on p. 39, map.

A: "... the Indus Valley of India ..."

— p. 123, "GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY," no. 2, SE and TE

Maps showing that Russia lost East Prussia after WWI
— pp. 711, 715

wrong description

East Prussia (the area marked "GER." east of Danzig on these maps) belonged to Germany — not Russia — before WWI and should not be shaded red here.

Q: "How was Poland created?"

wrong description

Post-WWI Poland was created from land lost by Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, not just from land lost by Russia and Germany. The student text map to which this question refers, admits this.

A: "by combining territories lost by Russia and Germany"

— p. 715, "ANALYZING MAPS," no. 1, SE and TE

Map showing Jamaica not under British control in about 1925
— p. 690

wrong description

England held Jamaica from 1655 to 1962.

Map showing Cyprus not under British control in about 1925
— p. 691

wrong description

Britain held Cyprus in 1925.

"By 1870 ... Germany and the United States led the way in industrial production."
— p. 557, "GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY," lines 1-3

wrong decade

German and U.S. industrial production surpassed Britain's in the 1890s, not by 1870. The text itself admits this on p. 556, col. 2, par. 1, lines 2-8.

"The city [Tel Aviv] was finally founded in 1949"
— p. 621, picture caption, lines 4-5

wrong decade

Tel Aviv was founded in 1909, not 1949.

"... Vladimir ... converted to Orthodox Christianity in 998."
— p. 236, col. 1, bottom line – col. 2, line 2

wrong decade

The Kievan prince Vladimir converted to Byzantine Christianity in 988, not 998.

"In 1974, Donald Johanson found the oldest complete human skeleton in Ethiopia. He named his find 'Lucy'"
— p. 9, col. 1, lines 4-6

wrong description

Johanson's "Lucy" was a partial – not a complete – skeleton; and it was an *Australopithecine* ("southern ape"), not a human. Its brain was chimpanzee-sized.

"Military successes won Britain more overseas territories and a monopoly on the slave trade."
— p. 469, right margin, "ANSWERS TO SECTION 3 REVIEW," no. 3(b), TE

wrong description

Britain never monopolized the slave trade. Portugal, Holland, Spain and France always participated also.

"... the early Christian Church used Koine to translate the New Testament."
— p. 124, left margin, par. 1, lines 12-13, TE

wrong description

The New Testament was not translated into Koine. Koine was its original written language. Its first translation was into Latin.

"... the Han dynasty ... lasted from 206 B.C. to A.D. 220."
— p. 94, col. 2, par. 4, lines 8-9

wrong year

The Han dynasty/empire began in 202 B.C., not in 210 or 206 B.C. as these contradictory passages claim.

"Han empire 210 B.C. – A.D. 220"
— p. 95, map legend

wrong year

The pope called for a crusade in 1095, but the First Crusade was actually launched in 1096. The text itself admits this on p. 221, map legend, and on p. 218, col. 2, par. 2, lines 2-4.

"1095 Christians launch First Crusade"
— p. 209, time line

Map showing Balboa sailing from Hispaniola to the Colombian coast in 1513

— p. 376

“1555 Akbar begins reign”

— p. 449, *time line*

“In 1848, the Frankfurt Assembly offered the throne of a united Germany to Frederick William IV of Prussia.”

— p. 587, *right margin*, “ANSWERS TO SECTION I REVIEW,” no. 2, lines 5-8, TE

“... restoration of the [Japanese] emperor in 1867.”

— p. 658, *left margin*, par. 3, lines 8-9, TE

“In 1969, the United States ... invaded Cambodia.”

— p. 892, col. 2, par. 4, lines 4-6

“221 B.C. Shi Huangdi begins unification of China”

— p. 178, *time line*

“The Julian calendar ... was used in western Europe for nearly 1,600 years”

— p. 137, col. 1, par. 3, lines 3-5

“For 200 years, the city [Jerusalem] passed back and forth between Muslims and Christians.”

— p. 265, col. 1, par. 6, lines 4-5

wrong year

Balboa arrived on the American mainland from Hispaniola in 1510, not 1513.

wrong year

Akbar’s reign began in 1556, not 1555. The text itself admits this on p. 274, col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-3 and on p. 341, top left picture caption, lines 1-2.

wrong year

The Frankfurt Assembly offered Frederick William IV the German throne in 1849, not 1848.

wrong year

The Japanese emperor was restored to power in 1868, not 1867. The text itself admits this on p. 659, col. 2, par. 1, lines 2-5.

wrong year

The U.S. invaded Cambodia in 1970, not 1969.

wrong chronology

Shi Huangdi *completed* China’s unification in 221 B.C.

wrong timeframe

Western Europe used the Julian calendar for over 1600 years, not nearly 1600 years — from 45 B.C. to 1582 A.D., or 1627 years.

wrong timeframe

Jerusalem changed hands between Christians and Muslims for about 150 years (1099-1244), not for 200 years. The paragraph of which this error is a part, admits this.

"... Jamaica ... did not gain independence until after the 'great liberation' of the 1960s."

— p. 950, col. 2, par. 3, lines 3-5

"In 1271, a young Venetian, Marco Polo, set out for China with his merchant father and uncle. Later he made a second trip."

— p. 222, col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-3

"In 1271, he [Marco Polo] left Venice with his father and uncle. He crossed Persia and Central Asia to reach China. On a second trip to China, he spent 17 years in Kublai's service."

— p. 316, col. 2, par. 6, lines 3-6

"... the Aztecs drove the Spanish from the city

"Cortés retreated to the coast to plan an assault."

— p. 395, col. 1, bottom 2 lines — col. 2, line 2

"For her defiance, Antigone is put to death."

— p. 120, col. 2, line 6

"In 1964, economic and foreign policy setbacks forced Khrushchev to resign."

— p. 863, col. 2, par. 3, lines 1-3

Map showing Sardis to be the fourth capital of the Persian empire

— p. 39

wrong narrative

Jamaica became independent in 1962, not after the 1960s.

wrong narrative

Marco Polo never made a second trip to China. (His father and uncle had visited China once before they took him on his single trip.)

wrong narrative

Driven from Tenochtitlan in 1520, Cortés did not retreat to the coast but withdrew only to Tlaxcala, which was about 60 miles east of the Aztec capital and still in the highlands. The coast was about 120 miles east of Tlaxcala.

wrong narrative

Sophocles' Antigone was not put to death. She hanged herself.

wrong narrative

Khrushchev did not resign. He was removed.

wrong city

Ecbatana, not Sardis, was the Persian kings' summer residence and the Persian empire's fourth capital.

“Three complex civilizations – the Mayas, Aztecs, and Incas – flourished in Central and South America.”

— p. 156, col. 2, par. 2, lines 1-3

“Three advanced civilizations – those of the Mayas, Aztecs, and Incas – developed in Central and South America.”

— p. 177, col. 2, par. 1, lines 1-3

“In Portugal, an army coup toppled the Salazar dictatorship in 1974.”

— p. 941, col. 2, par. 4, lines 6-7

Q: “According to the passage, who is the true ruler of Earth?”

A: “God”

— p. 235, “ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES,” no. 1, SE and TE

“... an incident in his native town of Wittenberg prompted him [Luther] to act.”

— p. 354, col. 2, par. 2, lines 7-9

wrong location

Mexico, the site of Aztec civilization, is part of North America, not Central America. The text itself includes Mexico in North America on p. 158, col. 2, par. 4, lines 2-4.

wrong dictator

Salazar died in 1970. The Caetano dictatorship was overthrown in 1974.

wrong person

In the student text quote to which this question refers, the correct answer is “the pope,” not “God.”

wrong place

Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, not Wittenberg.